Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:30-Concert." BOOTE's THEATRE-8-" The Banker's Daughter." BIJOU OPERA House-2 and 8-" Vim." Casino-8-French Opera. Cosmopolitan-8-" White Slave." DALT'S THEATRE-2-" 7-20-8 "-8:30-Stoddard. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Modjosks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Daughter of Roland."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-"The Planter's

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Sals bury's Troubadours.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10, 2 and 8-Barnum's Circus MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" A Russian

Honeymoon.' MIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-John McCullough. BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" The Shaughraun." THALIA THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Prince Consort." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" The Muddy Day." SOUARE THEATRE-2 and 8-" Brighton." WALLACK'S THEATRE-2 and 7:45-"The Silver King."

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-6th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page-3d column. BUSINESS CHANCES-7th Page-2d column. BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-2d column. CORPORATION NOTICES-6th Page-4th column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-6th Page-5th column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-2d column: FINANCIAL—7th Page—3d column.

Horses, Carriages, &c.—7th Page—2d column. INSTRUCTION-6th Page-3d column. JEWELRY, &c .- 7th Page-4th column LECTURES AND MEETINGS-7th Page-4th column. LEGAL NOTICES-6th Page-3d column. MINING-7th Page-3d column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-7th Page-3d column-8th Page-5th

and 6th columns.

New Publications-6th Page-2d column OCEAN STEAMERS-7th Page-4th column. Proposals-6th Page-4th column. REAL ESTATE—7th Page—1st and 2d columns.

BALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—4th column.

BITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—6th Page—5th column. FEMALES-6th Page-4th and 5th columns.

BPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column.

BTEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-6th Page-5th and 6th

TEACHERS-6th Page-3d column. WINTER RESORTS-7th Page-2d column.

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

A complete set of Plans, Specifications, Working Drawings, &c., for Frame Houses to cost from \$500 to \$2,500, designed and drawn up by experienced architects, from 55 upwards, Illustrated explanatory panuhlet forwarded on receipt of 10 bents.

FINCH & CO., 7 Warren-st., New York. CHARITABLE SOCIETIES' WOOD-YARD.

The undersigned charitable societies desire to appeal to the public for contributions, for the purpose of opening and op-trating one or more Wood-Yards, to furnish temporary em pleyment and a labor test for unemployed, able-bodied men, irrespective of race, color or religion.

We believe this scheme to be a humane necessity, and that

such an enterprise can be conducted with successful results in New York, as it has been for several years in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. \$0,000 is needed as capital to commence the undertaking and it this sum is not fully collected the donations will be re-turned. CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, by Chas. D. Kellogg, Or

CHARRY OBSANIZATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF SANIZATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, by John Rowne, Secretary.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, by William W. Hopkins, Jr., President.
UNITED HERBERW CHRISTIES, by J. S., Isaacs, Secretary.
ST. JOHN'S GUILD, by John W., Kramer, Master.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
Library Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
manufactured by
111 Fullows. New York.

Agent for the
CULLER'S PATEST ROLL DESKS.
DANNER'S PATEST REVOLVING BOOKCASE.

Agent for the MATTINGS.—Large shipments just received, pur own importation. White, Red Check, Fine, Fancy Patpur own importation. White, Red Check, Fine, I lerns, and solid colors. SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE.

WILLIE EDOU'N SPARKS CO. Crowded nightly. See Amusement column. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN PERRLESS ARTIFICIAL LEFT in do not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gam. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time 54. 67 and 510. Paniess extracting with pure, frost natrous oxide, or laughling gas, direct from the cylinder, improved method, half the usual price, and no charge it artificial teeth are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance Treeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if required. No. 502 and 504 3d-avo., southwest corner 34th-51. Spacious and private entrance: first door below 34th-51. DR. MODEMANN.

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy a U. S. & BRAZIL MAIL S S. Co., New-York:

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.

We agree to Paper side walls of Front and Back Parlors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottomer. We have been seen the following the paper of the floor paper.

Sin. Gold Frieze apon all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used all to be done in a thorough workmanike manner by the best paper hangers for One Hundred and Frity Dollars.

Being manufacturers of Wall Paper, we are enabled to give you such a figure. If you intend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been pacered.

Samples and Book containing Hints on Decoration sent free.

H. Baktholomak & Co..

Makers and Importers of Rare, Curious and Expensive Wall Papers.

124 and 126 West 33d-st., near Broadway, New-York.

500 pieces Axminster Carpets we have just

500 pieces Axminster Carpets we have just from \$1 50 per yard. Surppart Knapp & Co., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

*NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Carey and Farrell, the informers, teatified at the trial of Joseph Brady for the Phoenix Park murders yesterday. = Several pounds of dynamite have been found near the office of the Home Secretary in London - The House of Commons rejected Mr. Healy's bill for local selfgovernment in Ireland. = The health of Prince Bismarck is greatly improved. = Floods are

doing considerable damage in Ontario, Canada. DOMESTIC .- Mr. Bull's bill to do away with the present convict labor system was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday, === The Jacobs Immigration Commission bill was passed by the Senate. === The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the New-York and Brooklyn Excise bill. Governor Butler made several nominations. = Fire at Boothbay, Me., caused heavy loss. = Eight men were buried in a mine in Michigan. - The Georgia Democratic Convention took twelve ballots for candidate for Governor. = The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad de clared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, and added more than \$700,000 to its surplus fund.

Prices in the Chicago markets again advanced. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Frauds in the City Treas ury Department to the amount of \$100,000 were made public yesterday. - The will of Peter Cooper was offered for probate. ____ Mayor Low made public his reasons why Flatbush-ave. should be extended to the Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge A boxing-match at Irving Hall was stopped by the police. == The State Railroad Commis sion heard testimony as to the cost of the elevated roads. = The trial of a suit for breach of promise was begun against David Wolfe Bruce. = Robert Collyer, Edward Everett Hale and others made speeches at a conference of Unitarian churches. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 83.46 cents. = Stocks were active but irregular and erratic, and closed dull and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair and cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55°; lowest, 44°; average

The letter in another column from Mr. Owen, of the State Charities Aid Association, ought to make an end of the bill now pending in the Senate to incorporate a home for destitute children in Suffolk County, located a few hundred feet from the poor-house, and under the poor-house management. The beneficent legislation of the State has heretofore treated destitute orphane as wards to be brought up for something | they are Republicans, that labors under the

starving. To reverse or evade that legislation would be distinctly a step backward which we cannot believe the Legislature deliberately intends to take, or the sentiment of the people would tolerate.

Superintendent Walling replies to Mayor Edson that the reason gambling-houses exist in certain parts of this city is because the police cannot get evidence on which to shut them up. The police captains in whose precincts these iniquitous places exist back Mr. Walling up in his statement. The sufficient answer to all this is the fact that for two months last year there was not a gambling-house open in New-York City from the Battery to Harlem. That was the time when Mr. McKeon put private detectives to work to see what they could do to sup-

press this evil. The new society of artists-the Art Union-at the head of which is Mr. Daniel Huntington. embodies an excellent idea. It can hardly fail to bring the people of this country to a better realization of the merits of American painters. The managers of the Union intend to hold exhibitions in various cities, East and West, to display the works of members of the society. The first one will be in Buffalo in June. In this way the artists can offer their pictures to the public for admiration or sale without the intervention of middlemen, and without showing a commercial spirit which is so disagreeable to their taste. Whether or not the financial results prove to be all the managers hope, the Union will undoubtedly be the means of increasing the general art culture of the country.

The embezzlement of \$100,000 which has come to light in the Controller's office will affect reflective taxpayers painfully. It has been the general opinion that whatever the political methods of the City Government might be, the business side of it was carefully conducted; that the system of checks and supervision was nearly perfect; and that the most trifling dishonesty would be promptly discovered. The Dock Department embezzlements and the shortage in the late Mr. Gule's accounts were in branches of the municipality which are goes on there, our principal men in authority cannot be considered in any way to blame. The Controller's office, however, of all places, has perfection. An embezzlement, therefore, running back to 1879, under Controllers whose personal honesty no one has ever doubted, is a shock to the entire community.

Mayor Low makes a strong argument in favor of the opening of Flatbush-ave. to the Brooklyn terminus of the great bridge. A bill directing that this should be done by the city of Brooklyn was sent to the Legislature yesterday. Mr. Low estimates the cost at \$3,000,000. His bill provides for an avenue 140 feet wide; no railroad is to be allowed except upon fifty feet in the middle, and the city is to be reimbursed by a royalty for each passenger carried by the railways, surface or elevated, which may use the street. The scheme appears to be an excellent one. That the opening of the bridge will make necessary some more adequate means of reaching it than will be furnished by the two streets-Washington and Sands-at whose junction it terminates in Brooklyn, cannot be doubted. The extension of Flatbush-ave. appears to be an easy and natural way of providing what is desired. Why should not the city be given authority to do the work now? This project, if carried through, will go far toward solving the problem of rapid transit which Brooklyn must meet speedily if she is to secure from the bridge advantages in any way commensurate with the amount which has been spent in building it.

UNLIMITED RUM, BUT NO REFORM. Following closely upon the defeat of Civil Service Reform in the Assembly, came the vicory of Free Rum in the Senate. The Assembly's shameless and vulgar verdict upon Civil Service Reform was that it was "too thin." But the Senate did not find Free Rum "too thin." Oh, no. It promptly concurred with the Assembly in pronouncing Free Rum a precious boon-something that meets a great Democratic popular want. Class in definition, stand up. What is current New-York State Democracy ? Current New-York State Democracy is a political organization whose character and tendency are revealed in the fact that while it is hostile to Civil Service Reform it holds up

ooth hands for Free Rum. The passage of the Civil Service Reform bills would have largely promoted the public welfare. Nevertheless, the Democrats of the Assembly did not hesitate to kill them. The Free Rum bill, on the other hand, is at war with the public good; it widens the avenues that lead to poverty, ruin and disgrace. All the same, the Democrats of the Senate did not hesitate to put it through. What is the explanation of the palpable disregard of the dictates of obvious propriety revealed in both these instances? It is that those who control in the present Legislature are the narrowest and most unscrupulous of partisans, whose motto evidently is The advancement of Democracy first and the common weal afterward." These men see in Civil Service Reform simply a baleful power, mighty for the drying up of the fountains of pap. Not being able to conceive of Democracy flourishing without pap, they throttle the Civil Service Reform bills " for the good of the party." And so "for the good of the party' they make themselves solid with the liquor interest by obeying that interest's behest in the matter of Free Rum. And the public good? "Oh." say these law-makers by their actions, we do not propose to allow what is sentimentally known as the public good to stand in the way of the good of the party. 'He serves his party best who serves his country best sounds prettily and makes a good ending for a stump speech or a convention platform. But we take no stock in any such nonsense. Civil Service Reform is a good thing; we can see that it means political progress and purification, but it hurts the Democracy, and so we are against it. On the other hand, Free Rum is a bad thing, a very bad thing, but it helps the Democracy, and hence we are for it. That's

the kind of earnest, practical Democrats we Once on a time the youthful son of the proprietor of an uncommonly sterile and forlorn farm fell in with a prosperous city urchin of about his own age. The latter began to brag of the many and varied attractions of his father's elegant mansion in town and his equally elegant country-scat. The former listened, burning with a desire to meet brag with brag, but could think of nothing to commend to the other's envy. Finally, however, stung to desperation, he exclaimed: "Well, anyway, I don't believe you've got a skunk under your barn, and we have." A Legislature that stands in the way of Civil Service Reform, that tramples upon the right of suffrage by keeping Mr. Sprague out of the sent to which he was elected, that truckles to oleomargarine, that carefully neglects to revise the tax laws, that legislates tried and true men out of office for no other reason than because

in life; not as mere paupers to be kept from impression that an apportionment bill is a cunning device for increasing the Congressional strength of the party that reports it, that treats the charter of this great city as college boys treat a football-this Legislature when the session is over will cast about for something to brag over. But it is likely to be as embarrassed as the boy that was reduced to the necessity of pointing with pride to the skunk under the barn, since its chief boast must be the glory of the shame of Free Rum.

THE ANTI-FRENCH ALLIANCE. General Wolseley made a strategical use of newspaper correspondents during the Egyptian campaign. Arriving at Alexandria, where his army was concentrated in readiness for active operations, he could think of no better way to mislead the enemy in regard to his plan of campaign than to dupe the whole body of war correspondents. He contrived, therefore, to convey to the London journals the impression that the main attack was be made close at hand at Aboukir, and this intelligence was speedily telegraphed to Arabi's headquarters by way of Constantinople; and the change of base to the banks of the Canal was effected with startling rapidity, the enemy being utterly unprepared for an advance from that quarter. Having used the correspondents at the outset for purposes of his own, General Wolseley systematically anticipated their dispatches during the remainder of the campaign by graphic official bulletins sent whenever there was any real news to be told. Now there is reason to believe that not only the Envoys Extraordinary, but also the Ministers Resident of the Press in the Continental Capitals, are dealt with on the same general plan. Diplomatists and foreign officers have their reputations for energy and sagacity which must be sustained at all hazards, and leader-writers and correspondents are convenient agencies for creating impressions, which may or may not be true, or for diverting public attention in stagnant periods of national life. Whenever there are disclosures of genuine importance to make, Bismarck will give emphasis to his own phrases and epigrams, Kalnoky and Mancini will offer their own exhardly responsible to anybody. If thieving planations to Delegation or Parliament. But alike in dull times and in critical emergencies, the diplomatists make a systematic use of the agencies of the Press, seeking to influence now been supposed to be managed and supervised to a home Legislature and again the public sentiment of a foreign Power, and not hesitating for purposes of their own to deceive leaderwriter or correspondent, and in this way to mislead parties, governments and nations. The rumors respecting the defensive alli-

ance between Germany, Austria and Italy against France may illustrate this new habit of diplomatists. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, knowing that the popularity of any Government in his country must depend mainly upon an adherence to the traditional policy of ceaseless activity on the Continent, finds it convenient for party puris not conducting a diplomacy of sterile inaction, but is adding to the prestige of the Foreign Office. The conception of an alliance implying a close understanding with the two strongest Powers of the Continent is a good device for conciliating public sentiment in Italy. For a season the Roman correspondents can talk of nothing else. In Germany these rumors of a defensive alliance are speedily confirmed by one of a series of journals which are credited with being "inspired" at certain seasons with Bismarck's ideas. The Chancellor has to sustain his reputation as the arbiter of the destinies of the Continent, and he cannot allow the impression to prevail that anything of importance is on foot without his knowledge or approval. The rumors are accordingly emphasized by the leaderwriter, and the additional information is vouchsafed that the alliance has been formed against that hot bed of democratic discontent and anarchical change-the French Republic. That there is a better understanding between the Governments cannot be questioned. That there is a formal alliance or any movement of startling significance is grossly improbable.

Apparently it has been forgotten by the amateur diplomatists that it is scarcely a year ago that Bismarck made a most contemptuous reference to the position of Italy in Europe, deprecating an alliance with a country that was "fast sliding by the incline of Liberalism toward Republicanism." During the twelvementh the nation has been working out with signal success the complex questions of revenue, debt-paying and industrial progress, which seem to have a special interest for communities that are imbued with democratic feeling. The redemption of an irredeemable currency, to be effected this spring, is one of those financial achievements which demonstrate practical talents of a republican order. The elections have shown that there is no reaction against a Liberalism that is progressive to the verge of Radcalism. In short, nothing has happened, no tendency has been disclosed, which tends to modify Bismarck's distrust of Italy as a nation too republican in spirit for close companionship with the military empires of the Continent. Yet the irresponsible diplomatists of the Press would have the Continent believe that such an alliance has been formed as a means of common defence against France-a nation that has got to the bottom of "the incline of Liberalism toward Republicanism"-formed, too, a few months after the death of the only Frenchman who had any personal influence with the army and whose political policy was not sluggishly pacific. These rumors of a Continental alliance

against the Republic excite mingled feelings of ridicule and resentment in Paris. France, while maintaining the largest and most expensive military establishment in Europe, was never more pacific, so far as the interests of the Continent are concerned, than at present. At the ends of the earth, in Madagascar, on the Congo, or in Tonquin, consular agents may be supported in a vicious policy of adventure and greed. but in Europe the Republic implies diplomatic maction and abstention from equivocal alliances. The constituencies have impressed their desire for peace upon the Deputies, and carried out under varying conditions of weather, there is no leader with warlike instincts who atmosphere, surroundings and background, and the can affect the judgment of the nation at large. A defensive alliance against France is, therefore, the most unnecessary diplomatic compact of which the imaginative Ambassadors of the Continental Press can be chattering. The rumors would be dismissed in Paris with derision, if they were not accompanied with moral reflections upon the fundamental defects of the French system of government. These are very properly resented. "Watch us," cries the journal founded by Gambetta; "form defensive Gray, consequently, was recommended by the comleagues against us; but in Heaven's name 'spare us advice concerning the constitution best suited to us." Every Frenchman knows that the constitutional system does require some radical modifications, but except among the reactionary factions there is no lack of faith in the ultimate revision of the fundamental law and the symmetrical development of the national character. A constitution- masses the old colors are to be retained for full

Capitals. There is need of patience and peace, and in the tranquil and normal exercise of the political capacity which the country undoubtedly possesses, France will become as strong, well-ordered and pacific an industrial State as her sister Republic in America.

MULLETT PROTESTING. It is stated that Mr. A. B. Mullett, late Super-

vising Architect of the Treasury, has filed a protest with the Secretary of State against what he alleges to be improper changes in the new State, War, and Navy Department Building. Mr. Mullett has maintained an attitude of protest ever since he was removed from office. Whenever heard from-and we do not now recall any consecutive two weeks in which he has not been briskly stepping round in the public ear-he has been protesting against something or other in language which had to be winnowed of much that was unscriptural before printing. Out of office, he protests against everything and everybody; in office, everybody was in a corresponding condition of chronic protest against him. It happens that many of the architectural nightmares which he concocted for the torture of the public sense during his official career are incheate, incomplete. Alterations for the mitigation of some of these monstrosities, changes calculated to alleviate the general distress they occasion, are his principal grievance. Wherever his derricks mark the spot foredoomed for one of the architectural blights with which he used to scourge the face of Nature and the eye of man, there Mullett may be found, the dragon with a flaming sword and mouth full of coals of fire, forbidding approach and protesting against profanation of his plans.

And now it seems that, having learned of prospective changes in his plans for that remarkable tumble of pilasters, pillars, porches and porticos known as the State, War, and Navy Department Building, he has struck again his favorite attitude of strenuous protest. No doubt it will seem singular to some persons who have seen so much of that remarkable edifice as is completed, but have not seen Mullett, that anybody should protest against any change whatever in it. For, like the farmer's stone wall, which he built five feet wide and three feet high-so that "if it should tumble down it would be higher than it was before "- this structure seems to have been so planned that any change must be an improvement, and if it should tumble down entirely it would be better than ever. But those who know Mullett -and who does not ?-will not wonder at any thing he does in the way of protestation or pro fanity. The building in question is probably the worst of all his works-which is saying a great deal-and it may be that its supreme excellence in this regard imparts unusual energy to his protest against any change in his plans. Or it may be that he feels toward all his structural abominations as the mother toward her deformed baby-" They're ugly, but they're mine' -and would be equally violent against change poses to let the nation know that he in any of them. No doubt he sings daily with

"I know where all my derricks lift
Their costly beads in air,
And when outsids my plans they drift
I'm bound to rise and swear."

There is one feature of Mullett's work, how ever, and it ought in justice to him to be gratefully noted, to which in terms like these he can properly point with pride. He has deprived the dynamite fiend who blows up public buildings of more than half his terrors. To any dynamite fiend harboring designs against the Mullett system of public works, the American people would doubtless say what the thrifty farmer said to the incendiary whom he caught at work on his well-insured barn-"Be careful not to let the match go out."

ABOLISH IT.

It is now three months since two new Park Commissioners were appointed, and the Board has had time to give some proof of its executive capability. The city has waited with charity and patience, but it can no longer overlook the mentary idea of organization. The Park Commission still remains without a head, without members, without any division of labor and responsibility, without any policy beyond a controlling purpose on the part of each Commissioner to obstruct the efforts of another. Suspicion, conflicts of authority, insubordination, irregular orders and constant dead-locks altogether make a burlesque of anything like orderly and efficient administration. The Board makes a farce of dealing with its own subordinates. An ignorant and incompetent official whose acts are questioned "appears by counsel" and insults his superiors, and the spectators of the disgraceful scene cannot discover whether the Commission is trying the superintendent or the superintendent is investigating the Commission. Every underling is encouraged in revolt, and the fact is advertised that the surest plan to gain the favor of two Commissioners is to abuse and snub the other two. No direct, straightforward work is practicable, and the best possible attainment is feeble compromise in which each side "gets something" and gives a tittle to the other. Perhaps it is too much to hope that the city

will ever have a Park Commission of gentlemen who have an intelligent notion of what a Park is and what it is for. It may be that in the distant future we may have a Commission whose members have such an appreciation of their own ignorance that they will be willing to receive instruction from some one who does know. But it is a present necessity that the scandalous condition of things which has so long outraged common sense and common decency should cease. The city has a right to de mand relief at the hands of the Legislature, and to insist that one of its most important executive boards should be compelled to demean itself like other bodies of civilized men who meet to transact business. If any Board ever deserved to be summarily wiped out it is one which has no self-respect, which commands the respect of no one else, and lacks the faculty to get itself ready to begin to do anything decently and in order.

The red uniform so dear to the hearts of Englishmen will be seen hereafter only on dress parade. An exhaustive series of experiments have been color committee appointed by the commander-inchief has reported that scarlet and white, owing to their glaring conspicuousuess, are not suitable for military uniforms in these days of sharpshooters and long-range rifles. As the scientific tests proceeded, one color after another was excluded, until only two were left, gray and the India khakee, or earth color. While these colors were on a par so fa as invisibility was concerned, khakee offered less resistance to rain and sunlight than gray, and as it faded became almost as conspicuous as white. mittee as the best color for the service dress of the army, with umber belts and haversacks in place of pipe-clay and white. Not even the brass buttons have been spared, a dull, unpolished bronze being favored for ornament, and the bright surfaces o the accourrements, buckles, scabbards, bayonets and all are to be varnished with a sombre, brown lacquer. Lest the transition should prove disheartsuing to the soldiers and unpopular with the maker will not be sought for in the foreign dress parade, and the recruiting sergeants will be revolver. At about midnight he heard the footsteps of

allowed to shine resplendent in red and white so as to dazzle the eyes of innocent villagers; but when there is any real fighting to be done, the British soldier will be as indistinct a target for the enemy as common sense and optical experiments will permit. Military tailoring may make a handsome uniform of the gray; but the traditional glory of the red-coat can never be rivalled. The adoption of so ugly a color as earth-worm khakee would have excited insurrection in the ranks.

The betting in Washington is a thousand to nothing and no takers that Frank Hatton will not edit Postmaster-General Gresham.

A regular monthly weeting of the XXIIId Assembly District Republican Association was held ou Tuesday evening. Strange to say, neither John J. O'Brien nor George Bliss addressed the association on the need of reorganization. We assume that both were detained from the meeting by important previous engagements that they could not break.

Senator Grady is violently opposed to the Niagara Falls bill, but then it must be remembered that the Falls are water and not rum.

To the Prohibitionists who insisted upon running separate Assembly tickets last fall: Of course, you have observed that the Excise bill has passed the Senate? In the light of to-day, what do you think of the wisdom of your action, anyhow? Think it was conspicuous by its absence, do you not? Next time would it not be well to let your moderation, rather than your political jim-jams, be known unto all men 7

PERSONAL.

Etastus Brooks had recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to go to Albany yesterday. Charles A. de Lesseps, engineer of the Panama Canal Company and son of Ferdinand de Lesseps

sailed for France yesterday on the steamship Canada, of the French Line. Both Lady Florence Dixle and The Court Circular deny that his visit to the Fishery to inquire into the alleged outrage had anything whatever to do with John Brown's fatal illness.

Reasonably well-to-do clergymen were the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, Canon of Chichester, and the late Rev. Richard T. Lancaster, of Cheltenham. Their wills, just proved, dispose of person-alities amounting to about \$1,150,000 and \$685,000

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Dally, of Staten Island, one of the best known preachers of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, died suddenly this week at South Bethlehem, Peun.. where he was visiting after attending the sessions of the Conference at Phillipsburg, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

Count von Moltke received the news of his sister's death two weeks ago, while on his way to attend his nephew's wedding. Curiously enough six years ago he got word of his brother's death just as he was starting to attend the wedding of another

The Evenement of Paris two weeks ago made the following startling announcement: "George Eliot, the well-known English novelist, is passing through Paris in company with several friends, among whom is Sir E. Scott, grandson of the author of 'Ivanhoe.'" Henry F. Spaulding, president of the Central

Trust Company, is confined to his house by illness. He is suffering from an abscess in the groin. He was at the company's office week before last, but in opposition to his physician's orders. Yesterday Mr. Spaulding was said to be somewhat improved in

The bronze statue of the late Francis M. Drexel, of Philadelphia, which is to crown the buge fountain now being erected by his sons, F. A. and A. J. Drezel, in Chicago, has been finished and is ready for shipment from the Philadelphia foundry to Chicago. It is eight teet high and represents Mr. Drexel standing in an easy position, his right arm and hand resting on the top of a stamp.

In his letter presenting to the University of Vermont the magnificent library left by the late George P. Marsh, Un'ted States Minister to Italy, the Hon. Frederick Billings urged the necessity was rained by noise, and though the

brain fever at the age of eighty-one years in Cincinnati, last week, was one of the pioneer minis- Tetramund), with which the second act opens. ters of the Ohio Valley. Born in Connecticut and the way from the latter place to Cincinnati, fiftyformed. Not long after, he organized a church to He was during all his career an intense radical; an reformer of the sternest sort. Withal, he was a most genial, warm-hearted man. Sixteen years ago he lost his sight and became a cripple, so that since then he went about his pastoral work blind and on bis lite. He was a fluent talker, ready speaker, quick witted, sometimes approaching to sarcasm, but universally popular with all classes. The common people, alike with such men as Prosident Harrison, Judge Scott and Governor Chase, head him gladly, and were among his tried friends. Mr. Bushnell baptized, married and buried all of the Harrison family, almost literally and without exception." His golden wedding was celebrated last June, and was an occasion of deep interest. His wife, son and two daughters survive him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Senator Edmunds and daughter, accompanied by a small party of friends, arrived here from Atlanta this morning and left on a special car for St. Louis. then he went about his pastoral work blind and on crutches. One of his close friends says of him: "He probably never wrote out or read a sermon in his life. He was a fluent talker, ready speaker, quick witted, sometimes approaching to sarcasm, but universally popular with all classes. The common people, alike with such men as Prosident Harrison, Judge Scott and Governor Chase, heard him gladly, and were among his tried friends. Mr. Bushnell baptized, married and buried all of the fluoristic fourier alignost therally and without ex-

GENERAL NOTES.

A neat cometery has been laid out at Tel-el-Kebir, and the bodies of all the English soldiers who were killed in the Egyptian campaign have been collected

Mr. Gladstone cut down in a snow-storm during the Easter recess on the estate of the Hon. F. L. Gower.

M. P., will everrival the repown of that how. M. P., will everrival the renown of that hallowed growth which Washington's youthful propensities have made lower has presented it to the Burslem Liberal Club. whose members intend to make it up into various tal articles to be sold at a bazaar next September.

On the morning of April 17, 1754, mass was celebrated at Fort Duquesne by the Rev. Dennis Baron, Royal Chaplain of the French troops. That was the first religious service of any kind performed on the spot which the city of Pittsburgh now covers. The 129th auniversary of the event will be celebrated with impos-ing solemnities next. Thesday at the Church of St. Mary of Mercy, whose parish boundaries include all the his-toric part of the city.

A Spanish magistrate, shocked and exasperated by repeated proof of the adulteration of food in his district, has issued a proclamation affame with right ous wrath declaring that "all articles in the shape of wines, groceries and provisions, which upon examina tion and analysis are proved to be injuries to health, will be confiscated forthwith and distributed to the different

That stanch and respected organ of the Low Church in England, The Rock, has fallen a victim to an ancient hoax which has seen service in every quarter of the globe, by printing the following letter from " A Despairing Protestant ": " We all know how ridiculously paims are used in some churches on Palm Sunday. But actually done in my own parish) preaches with palms in his hands, and a crown on his head. Ritualistic priest-worship has attained its zenith. How long is this to be blecated by truth-loving Englishmen ?"

A child has been born in Turkish Kurdistan with a full beard and mustache, a perfect set of thirty-two teeth and no fewer than forty distinct and well formed fingers. Naturally such a prodigy attracted great attention, but several visitors inspected it at their cost; for it snapped its thirty-two teeth at everybody who came within range with such energy and success that it became necessary to extract all the front ones. It is a wonderful thing to see the infantlying in its cradic, stroking its beard with its forty fingers.

A rich widow living at Neuilly, near Paris, had suffered such loss and annoyance from the myste rious disappearance of her jewelry that at last she asked tigation, not wishing to call in the police for fear that her old and faithful servants would be suspected. The son accordingly kept watch one night with a loaded

some one advancing stealthily. "Who goes there?" No reply. The son fires and springs upon the prestrate body of his mother. The widow was a somnambulist and had been unconsciously transferring her own jewels to an unused cabinet, where, after a search, they were all found. She will recover from her wound, and, it is to be hoped, from her somnambulism.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, when interviewed by a Chicago Times reporter as to the prospect of Republican harmony in his State, said that the passage of the Civil Service bill had greatly simplified the effort to unite the factions there. The division, he said, had been caused by the system of appointments in Pennsylvania, which had been entirely controlled by the political bosses. This element of discord was now removed and the breach would be likely to close up. The Senator believed, however, that the Independent faction was stronger to-day than ever. In respect to the nort Presidential canvass he was convinced that the tariff question would be the main Issue and that the Republi-cans would win if they made a wise nomination.

Virginia may become an important factor in the National canvass of next year, and in that event the position the Readjusters will occupy becomes interesting. In this connection The Richmond Whig prints a significant article pointing out what will probably be their course. It says that in no event will they ally themelves with the Bourbons, but they will aid the party which favors protection to American industries. This can only mean that they will vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Whatever can be said against the financial policy of the Readjusters, and said against the financial policy of the Readjusters, and in this respect the Bourbons are no better off, it must be admitted that they have dealt with some of the issues in Virginia in a wise and liberal spirit. They have streingthened the school system, established a free ballot and opened before the State a new career of prosperity. The Bourbons during their long reign did none of these things and only promised to do better when they had lost the opportunity of doing anything.

Ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has always dependent of the Senatorship contest, his name.

most dropped out of the Speakership contest, his name not having been mentioned for some time past. He is still in the field, nevertheless, and like all his rivals use great confidence in his success. The role which he prooses to play is that of the compromise candidate. But e is likely to find that character somewhat crowded. Dorsheimer, of New-York, Converse, of Ohio, and Hammond, of Georgia, are all cast for the same part. So Mr. Eaton will probably meet with some rough jostling. In fact all the Democratic candidates for the Speaker-ship are a little troubled for room, with the single exception of Springer. He has the "raw material" platform all to himself, no other aspirant caring to touch it seem-ingly. That gives him the necessary space in which to swing his law and makes him less dangerous to his rivais. With Cox and Springer in the ring the sawdust will need raking over pretty often. And perhaps that is where the compromise candidates could make them-selves useful. Let Mr. Eaton freete to a rake at once.

The few Democratic papers that have a just conception of the political situation are continually asserting what sort of a party the Democratic party should be. This constant reiteration has apparently led some of them to imagine that the Democracy has really come what they want it to be. They accordingly revel in the idea of a great and reformed party earnest for the right and devoted to the interest of the people, and imagine that they see shoals of Republicans coming over to it. The Galveston News, for instance, says: Numerous able journals, heretofore giving a steady support to the Republican party, would seemingly have no alternative but to support the Democratic party on a no alternative but to support the Democratic party on a purely constructive and conservative policy. Their purpose is to serve public ends in a decent manner; their readers are fast outgrowing prejudices that were rampant years aro, and more and more the people of the North are prepared to give the Democratic party a fair chance to show what it can do if the party will show that it means to let bygones be bygones, and, as the party of equal, just and economical government, to make an end of class legislation. Things are working for the Democrats will be content to administer National business as a trust for the good if the people, and not to grasp the offices as spoils of partisan conquest." Doubtless things would be beautiful for the Democracy if there were not so many provisos.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA-" LOHENGRIN." The production of "Lohengrin," with a cast

substantially new, should occasion greater interest than appeared in the size of the audience gathered at he Academy of Music last evening. The possible results of experimenting with such a work as this opera may have excited dread sufficient to deter some music-lovers, but in fact many more pretentious perfermances have been less agreeable than this representation. The first act was rather trying. The exquisite introduction of putting up at once a fire-proof library building not be held accountable for the chatter of ignorant to contain the eleven thousand volumes, as well as persons and the stir of late arrivals, it could at the other collections belonging to the college.

Then he added, as a sort of after-thought: "As no time should be lost, and as the University has no funds to devote to the purpose, I give \$75,000 to secure such a building."

persons and the after of the arrivals, it could be lost, it could be lost, and as the University has no chorus numbers in this act were bad, the orchestra even, which in general played acceptably, being here more secure such a building." The Rev. Horace Bushnell—"Blind Father Bush-first act the performance steadily improved, nell," as he was familiarly called-who died of taking the tone apparently from the excellent work of Mme. Fursch-Madi and Signor Galassi (as Ortrud and Mme. Albant as Elsa appeared in the second of the

ters of the Ohio Valley. Born in Connecticut and brought up on a farm at Rome, N. Y., he walked all ated. Her Elsa is inferior in interest to her Senta, and neither vocally nor dramati three years ago, and soon secured a position as cally confirms the reputation which has been attached teacher in Lane Seminary, which was just being to her rendering of the part. In the scene with Ortrud in the second act, and in the chamber scene with Lohenthat vicinity, and continued to be its paster until the day of his death, more than half a century later. He was during all his career an intense radical; an abolitionist, a prohibitionist and a moral and social Its great fault was lack of spontaneity and ease of accomplishment.

Mmc. Fursch-Madi, in Octrud, added greatly to her

growing reputation as an exceedingly sound and trustworthy dramatic singer. Her voice, perhaps from better adaptation to our chunate, has gained in stoutness and

The approaching performances to-morrow afternoon and on Saturday evening of the New York Chorus Society, devoted entirely to a memorial production of the works of Richard Wagner, will fitly crown a season distinctly marked by representation of compositions which were not only of inpute interest and importance, but were

the programme of this week, which has already been printed in THE TRIBUSE. The "Tannhaueser" and Meistersinger" numbers are familiar, as is also the superb Siegfried Lament from the "Götterdämmeraug," but the "Parsifal" music has never been heard in America. The selections chosen are the Flower-garden scene, of the second net, and the finale of the drama-The former is the Magic Garden, the scene of Parsifal' temptation by Kundry, and his awakening and "enlightenment through pity;" his rejection of Kundry's charms, and her curse. The finale is the complement of the former scene. In it the curse of Kundry, which compels Parsifal to search endlessly in valu for King pois Parsiful to search endlessly in valu for King Amfortas, becomes futile, and the meeting comes to pass of the "guileless fool" and the similing and suffering King, with the healing of the mystic wound by the touch of the same holy spear which inflicted it. The numbers, therefore, are two great climaxes, closely related, the most significant and characteristic portions of Wagner's last work. The music is of uncertaily beauty, and given as it must be with the solo artists, chorns and Philoarmonic orderists, it will command the attendance of every lover and student of Wagner.

ACTORS' FUND DAY.

Mr. John Ellsler, of the Grand Opera House, Pittsburg, writes that the Actors' Fund benefit will oc-cur at the Opera House, where all the available attraction will be centre t. Mr. Emmett will play there in an act of "Fritz," and the Wilbur Opera Company and the Williams Variety Company will also appear.

The Boston Theatre benefit, by the combined managers, promises exceedingly well. It is expected that Salvini and Clara Morris will perform in addition to the immense list of attractions now offered.

All the companies and theatres in Baltimore will unite in one performance, at the Academy of Music. Mr. John T. Raymond and his entire company will assist. At the National Theatre, Washington, Maggie Mitchell

At the National Theatre, Washington, Maggie Mitchell will appear, and other entertainments will be offered. Sol Sauth Russell telegraphs that he will give a manufe at McCauly's Theatre, Louisville.

John W. Norton has secured all the attractions which are in St. Louis during Actors' Fund week, to unite at the Grand Opera House.

At the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, Mile. Rhea and Bishop's "Strictly Business" Company will unite. At Heuck's, in the same city, Harrigan & Hart's "Squatter Sovereignty" Company will perform.

At Haverly's California Theatre, the Vokes Family and the Harrisons will join their merry forces.

In Chicago all the theatres, except one, will give entertainments.

tertainments.
In Philadelphia nearly all the theatres will participate.